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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News PAPER DECISIONS—1. A person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Abolition of the Office of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans Schools—Change of Venue—The Question of Constitutional Reform—Bill for a Convention Passed to Second Reading, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 2, 1871.

SENATE.

Favorable Report.

The General Appropriation Committee reported favorably Mr. Brooke's bill abolishing the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

Hackenwelf's Painting Wanted in Allegheny.

Mr. Graham presented resolutions of the Park commissioners of Allegheny city, offering to take Hackenwelf's outstanding battle painting for free exhibition, and provide for it an elegant building.

Change of Venue.

Mr. Graham also presented a petition of nearly all the bankers and insurance men of Pittsburgh, for the repeal of section 3 of the act of April 20, 1869, relative to change of venue, which can be obtained at the mere option of either party, without showing any reason, and only applies to corporation cases.

Mr. Rutan called up the House bill exempting mortgages and other mortgaged securities in Beaver county from taxation. Passed.

Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

Mr. Brooke called up his bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.

Mr. White moved to postpone indefinitely the subject. Lost, yeas 11, nays 18.

Mr. Rutan supported the bill. There is no use for the office. There is a deputy superintendent now appointed.

Mr. White thought such a radical change demanded careful consideration.

Mr. Brooke said the Governor had difficulty in settling the matter. The present superintendent was unfit for the position. Money was expended needlessly, and the children suffered. Nothing could before the benefits reached the children.

Mr. Wallace maintained that the present management had not the confidence of the people.

Mr. White moved to make the bill the special order for Thursday afternoon. Lost, nays 19.

Pending the question, adjourned till afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The consideration of the bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools was resumed. Mr. Wiunma defended Col. McFarland in a lengthy speech.

Mr. Allen opposed the bill. Action should not be hasty.

Mr. Rutan said he was informed that the Common School superintendent favored the bill. Why should we wait to take charge of these soldiers' orphans.

Mr. White moved to postpone and make the special order for Tuesday next. Lost, yeas 11, nays 18. The bill passed a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bill Passed Over Veto.

Bill for additional law Judge in Schuylkill was passed over the veto of the Governor by a vote of 56 to 7, and is now a law.

Constitutional Reform.

The bill for a constitutional convention came up in the special order. The bill provides for an election on October for a convention, as well as delegates. Two substitutes were offered by Messrs. McCormick and Hall, providing for submission next October, and selection of delegates in October, 1872.

Mr. Hall, Democrat, argued that the delay would be a fair and not apportionment. He moved postponement for the present. Lost by 51 Republican nays to 46 Democratic ayes.

Mr. Letherman, Republican, suggested making the word "white" male instead of striking the word "white" out of the constitution as objects of the convention.

Mr. Schnatterly, speaking for the Democrats, said this bill was a Republican measure, and unfair because it omitted to submit the question to Democratic voters as well as a party vote.

Pending the question, adjourned till afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The consideration of the Constitutional convention bill was resumed. Pending the question,

Mr. Rutan moved to amend by striking out the word "white" out of the constitution as objects of the convention.

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Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871.

The Cuban insurrection is said to be at an end. We repeat the statement with caution. On several former occasions it has been proved incorrect, and it may be now. The reader is permitted to use his discretion and believe just what he chooses. We vouch for nothing on this subject.

In appointing W. M. Hall, Esq. to the vacant Judgeship in the Sixteenth Judicial District, Governor Geary has made a most excellent selection. Mr. Hall is an upright citizen, a sound and industrious lawyer and high toned gentleman. The importance of keeping the Judiciary on an elevated plane is of the first importance, and the Executive seldom has a more important duty to perform than the filling of vacancies of the kind which he has in this instance supplied with so much good judgment.

Gen. Negley is on the Railroad side of the Bridge question. First, he is for the Bridge; second, if the Bridge cannot be saved, he is for allowing the claim of a million of dollars which the company will put in—a claim which the Board of Engineers say less than a quarter of that sum ought to satisfy. Pittsburgh has a glorious representative in Congress. But we do congratulate ourselves that we had no part in his election. Those to whom he belongs should make much of him, and be quick about it, too, for he is not going to last long.

The telegraphic rumors from Washington about the reorganization of the Cabinet at an early day, at the very least reflect what has been proposed to Gen. Grant as a desirable measure of policy and strength at the present time. Names are not much proposed though the reorganization is quite widely and readily assented to. Could the almost if not quite impossible Pennsylvanian who would please every one be found, Pennsylvania would be represented in the Cabinet at an early day. Indeed such an one is understood to be much in request just now; and while he may yet be found, the extent of our information is that the task of finding him is thought to be rather difficult. With or without him a partial if not complete reorganization of the Cabinet not long after the adjournment of Congress, if not before, is a very probable event.

The Washington (Pa.) *Reporter* understands that the Development (otherwise Nine Million) Bill of last session, modified so as to meet the objections of the Governor, will be shortly introduced in the Legislature. Our contemporary says that "if this can be done we shall be glad to see the bill pass, for the reason we are in favor of developing the resources of this Commonwealth by every possible means." We quote from the *Reporter* this article as follows:

> The bill in question proposes to build a number of railroads, the pressing necessity for which is apparent to the most cursory observer. It appropriates provisions in a clause appropriating one million six hundred thousand dollars toward the completion of the Mongahela Valley Railroad, a project which is of the utmost importance to the whole Eastern portion of this county. All the territory to be developed by this bill is so situated, and placed under such circumstances, as to render it extremely probable that private enterprise would ever tax its hands upon it. Our own locality—the Mongahela Valley—is most likely of all others contemplated, yet, at the same time, we all know that the charter for a railroad was obtained several years ago and still there is nothing done, in a practical way, to push forward the enterprise. The road will be a very costly one, and as the aid proposed in this bill shall be obtained, we very much question whether it can ever be completed. It requires a vast amount of private enterprise and private resources to carry it through such an expensive work as the one in question will certainly be.

The committee of the Legislature having the American Steamship Company bill in charge acts as though this great enterprise were some dishonest scheme that should be killed by hampering restrictions. Apparently they quite ignore the fact that at this juncture such an undertaking is not the act of the best, and that its failure is assured if it shall have more clogs upon it than impartial regard for the public interest requires. The committee, for instance, propose that all vessels used by the company on voyages outward to Europe, and all machinery used in them, except such as may be furnished for repairs in other ports shall be built or manufactured in Pennsylvania. The first provision will prevent the company from hiring steamships to run between Philadelphia and Europe until its own are built. The second will put it at the mercy of the ship builders of the Delaware, who, it is feared, will make overestimations for high bids, such as would not be attempted were there open competition. The company has always intended to construct the vessels on the Delaware, and out of Pennsylvania material so far as practicable, but wish to make arrangements to go into operation at once, and we do not wonder that it talks of getting an incorporation in New York under the general laws of that State, where it will be burthened with no corporation tax.

THINGS IN FRANCE.

No deliberative body ever met under more embarrassing or awfully solemn circumstances than the French National Assembly which is soon to decide the destinies of France. Elected on the eighth instant the deputies will assemble in Bordeaux on the thirteenth, and then, with only a few days to confer together, they will have to consider the most difficult and important questions ever brought before the representatives of a nation. If, as now seems probable, all the departments send delegates, the Assembly, when organized, will at once become the government of France, in which will be sunk whatever authority has heretofore been recognized anywhere in the country. The pressure of the occasion may be expected to prevent, or easily to overcome, the embarrassments which, under less urgent extremities, might have rendered organization difficult. Of necessity, the first and most urgent subject to be settled will be the question of peace or continued war. To foreigners it would appear that this question will be divested of all difficulty by the desperate condition of their affairs. It is, however, not likely that Gambetta's last proclamation expresses the sentiments of himself alone; it, no doubt, declares the wishes and hopes of a great multitude besides, who, comparatively unaffected hitherto by the calamities of the war, may really still believe in the possibility of ultimate success; or who, with the fanaticism of their race and climate, may think that they prefer ruin to submission. It is only a few days since a vast concourse of people, filling the streets of Bordeaux, applauded Gambetta's denunciation of peace and promise of war to the last. If the temper of the people there has not been broken or changed by the surrender of Paris, one of the dangers of the National Assembly may be terrorism on the part of the people among whom it is to hold its sessions. If the fears often expressed by members of the Government of Defense, and the belief often expressed by many prominent Frenchmen, were well founded, a majority of the Assembly are likely to be in favor of peace on any terms that may be offered. The conditions reported as offered by the Germans will probably seem even liberal. But unanimity on the subject, the absence of a considerable minority in favor of a desperate prolongation of the war, would be rather wonderful in an assembly of Frenchmen. Or, if it happens that the supporters of this policy are passed over in the elections, so that deputies are chosen as the friends of peace, the familiar French weapon of terror may be applied by the fanatics to control the action of the Assembly, or to break it up. In the meantime, all who wish well to France will hope for better things. Assuming that the Assembly will be ready to make peace, the establishment, or recognition of a government to guarantee its terms and to rule the country, cannot fail to be the subject of stormy debate, the issue of which it is impossible to foresee. France was not republican at the beginning of the war, and whatever strength the party has gained during the conflict, has been the outgrowth of the hopes of republican military success in driving out the invaders. Even earnest Bonapartiste and Orleanists were willing to part with their principles in exchange for such a triumph. The so-called republicans have failed, and nominal republicanism has been satisfied with the odium of Gambetta's dictatorship. It was nothing before, and as a consequence of reaction, it is likely to be less than nothing in the affections of the people on the conclusion of peace, of which it must bear a considerable portion of the odium. The supporters of the Orleans family were neither numerous nor influential when the war began, and there is no evidence that the party is more popular now. To its leaders there must have seemed something peculiar by discouraging in the contempt or indifference with which the name has been received when suggested as a means of rallying and concentrating the distracted patriotism and forces of the nation. Prominent journalists as well as a portion of the rabble of Paris have lately charged General Trochu, a decided adherent of the party, with having conducted the defense of the capital in its interest. He refused, they say, to weaken his army by sorties that on capitulation, he might employ its unimpaired strength and prestige, in establishing his favorite prince upon the throne. However false or absurd the charge, like other lies, it is eagerly believed by those who wish it true. Trochu failed to deliver Paris, and of course his popularity is gone. The prince may hope for little from him.

Many think that the late Emperor, or at least his dynasty, has the fairest chances of being called once more to reign over France. He cherishes hopes of the kind, partly, no doubt, inspired by the faith which led in early days to his abortive attempts, and partly prompted by the expectations of German aid. Then, the business classes who prospered, the peasants and the small proprietors who enjoyed peace under his rule, would rejoice in its restoration. He would also have the aid of a large proportion of the priests, who would doubtless prefer the son with the Empress as regent. Any thing for them rather than a republic. But while his marshals, generals and other paid retainers in the army would stand by him, it is hard to believe that a majority of the soldiers would be willing to support the family. By the educated classes generally he is likely regarded with a disgust and abhorrence which would seem to make exile or martyrdom preferable to his rule. But in recollections of the past, it would be rash to decide with any confidence what the French people may not be willing to do.

THAT PROTEST.

Yesterday we published, in our special correspondence from Harrisburg, the protest of some fifty members of the Allegheny county Bar, "against the passage of the bill relative to the salaries of Allegheny county officers." The reasons upon which the protest is based, are briefly stated: that "the bill is entirely impracticable, and in many cases will amount to a denial of justice, and certainly should not apply to the present incumbents." That this protest is intended, not to secure such amendments or alterations to Mr. Wurtz's bill as will render it acceptable to the members of the bar, but to defeat any measure which shall redeem the pledges made by the regular Republican convention and their candidates for the people, is quite evident from the protest itself. The names are those of respectable and influential members of the bar, but they are a mere fraction of the profession, numbering just fifty-four. The purpose, however, is to militate against the bill, and create the impression that "the bar" is wholly opposed to it. One of the papers which share in the public printing, and of course opposed to the reduction of fees, yesterday declared that "a remonstrance, signed by the entire bar," against Wurtz's bill, had been sent to Harrisburg, and that, of course, it would receive that consideration to which the voice of the *entire bar* was entitled. With nobody to speak for the bill on behalf of the two hundred members of the bar who did not protest, it is not difficult for those opposed to reduction of salaries to claim that "the whole bar cries out in opposition to the measure." The fact is, a very small minority of the bar, as yet, has spoken, and we desire to ask these gentlemen whether they are in favor of any bill which shall reduce salaries and save the taxpayers?

In the first place, they declare the bill impracticable—by which, we presume, they mean impossible to execute if passed. If that is their opinion, and they favor a redemption of the pledges which they themselves helped to make, why did they not get together and frame a bill, or a section, which would overcome the difficulties? Is there not legal tact enough among them to make the bill feasible? There is scarcely a lawyer of the fifty who would care to admit that he could not, in one hour's time, frame a section which would remedy the defect complained of. If they are solicitous that the party should redeem its pledges, why do they not render some assistance in that direction, instead of throwing all their influence the other way?

The second objection urged is that in many cases the bill would amount to a "denial of justice." This has reference, we infer, to the requirement that costs of suits shall be paid in advance. The suggestions made under the first head will apply here. All that is necessary is a simple amendment to meet the point, such as any good lawyer—like Marshall, Guthe, Shiras, Watson, Woods, Jones, Veach, Fetterman, and others, protesting—could draw, in the light of his experience as a practitioner. We would not have the humblest citizen denied *justice*. There are other qualities, precisely synonymous with injustice, which we would not have entirely overlooked. There are such qualities as honesty and integrity—strict conformity to right and obligation—extending even to pledges made between the leaders of a party and its candidates for office, and the people who were asked to place them in power. None understand the nature of obligations better than those who have been trained in the school of the law, and whose special business it is to apply the principles of common honesty against those who are disposed to shirk their obligations.

The third point embodied in the protest is, that the proposed act "certainly should not apply to the present incumbents." We cannot see any force in this objection, since the bill has been so amended as to embrace in its operations, so far as emoluments are concerned, those only who *voluntarily pledged themselves*, not only to submit to whatever change might be made, but to endeavor to carry out, in letter and spirit, the resolutions of the Convention, favoring a change. With any of the legal gentlemen joining in the protest attempted to show wherein it would be unjust to hold the recently elected officers to their pledges?

Now, this whole question must be as plain to the members of the bar as other people. The Republican party, through its regular convention, promised certain reforms, among them the reduction of the salaries of county officers, and the abolition of the fees. The candidates—both legislative and county—solemnly pledged themselves, by written instruments, to carry out this promise of the party in good faith. A bill has been prepared, satisfactory in its scope and purpose, but alleged to be defective in some of its details; and instead of going to work and making honest endeavors to perfect whatever is defective, the most determined and persistent efforts are making to defeat it altogether! Do the members of the bar of Allegheny county desire to place themselves in the position of trifling with the obligation now existing between our members of the Legislature and the people who placed them in power?

On April 17, 1869, Governor Geary approved an act of the Legislature, entitled "an act to protect the health of the citizens of the city of Philadelphia," and intended to prohibit street railway companies from throwing salt on their tracks when they were covered with snow or ice. The other day Mayor Fox, learning that the officers of the Chestnut and Walnut streets line were salting their tracks in defiance of this law, notified them that he would proceed against them, when they produced a special act of the Legislature, approved October 3, 1870, *repealing* the above act as far as it relates to Philadelphia. The case, although a local one, shows in strong relief the evils of special legislation as practiced at Harrisburg. In the first place the bill was signed by the Governor so long after the session closed, that none except those especially interested knew that it had become a law, and the Governor has this same power in case an act affected the interests of every resident of the Commonwealth, instead of certain citizens of Philadelphia. We do not believe that Governor Geary will use this power unjustly, but we object to the power itself being intrusted to any man. Nor is it right to put the law-making power for half of each year in the hands of the Executive, however wise or honest he may be. Yet the present method of allowing the Governor to have from the end of one session to the beginning of the next to sign acts and give them force, does this very thing. Here is a matter that will demand the especial consideration of the Constitutional Convention.

One friend of the Harrisburg *State Journal* is indulging in the agreeable exercise of giving the Republican leaders in Pennsylvania good advice. Our opinion is that the aforesaid leaders know a great deal of good advice, and that all who wish to see them act right should let them alone and hold them responsible. They have matters in their own hands, and for present purposes we would not have things different. The power and responsibility go together. We have no disposition to share either with them. They know just as well as anybody can tell them what the ensuing State Convention should do, and we are for leaving them in undisputed possession to do it or not. There are occasions when somebody's fingers are needed to pull hot chestnuts out of the fire, the moral being that whoever permits himself thus to be used runs the risk of getting his fingers burnt. Those who have snarled things up should be permitted to unsnarl them again. This is a time when those who have been consigned to back seats should keep them, and deport themselves with the humility that is so manifestly appropriate. "Let us have peace," by all means.

INLEENATIONAL FOUR-OARED RACE.

The Tyne Champion Four and the Paris Crew, of St. Johns, to Row Again.

Mr. Robert Fulton, for the Paris crew, St. Johns, New Brunswick, has written Mr. James Renforth, champion sculler of England, accepting and returning thanks for the proposition of the Tyne Champion crew (made through Renforth) to enter into another contest, upon St. Johns' water. The articles of agreement sent to Renforth are based, as he proposed, upon those used for the race at Lachine last summer, and in case of their not meeting his approval, the latter directed him to return them with a draft of his ideas, and the Paris crew would endeavor to meet the objections. The letter also promises the Tynesiders a cordial welcome, and a fair honest race. The articles provide that the race shall take place on the Kennebeccasis river, near St. Johns, N. B., on the 23d of August, 1871; distance six miles; the crews to be composed of the same men, except in case of sickness or accident, who rowed at Lachine last summer. Renforth objects to this part of the agreement, considering it unnecessary, as he always takes along with him the best crew to be found in England, and it is hardly probable that the original Renforth crew can be again got together.

Three crews in England claim to be the best at present, and while it is not on record which is entitled to the insignia of "champion," the Paris crew cannot lose much in rowing any crew made up by Tyne, Wear or Thames talent, for they are far from the same crew the laurels they lost last September; nevertheless, it could not be considered other than a brilliant victory, were they to beat a crew containing the best man in said crew, and three others somewhere better than his former companions. To defeat such a crew would certainly elevate Parisians upon the Paris crew. We hardly think, however, that the Paris crew will refuse to make the match on all terms named.

The race is to take place over the usual regatta course, three miles up the river from Torryburn cove and back again for £500 sterling a side, and the championship, the time for the race to be without a cutwash, and the Tyne crew to have the choice of rowing with or without one, as they may see fit. There are to be stake boats at the turning point. One half of the stakes are to be deposited on the signing of the articles, and the remainder on the 15th of August. Hon. Thomas R. Jones, of St. Johns, is mentioned as stakeholder. The Paris crew agree to allow £700 for expenses. The ninth article binds the crews not to row any other races in America prior to the 23d of August.

The course selected is said to be a good one, and Mr. Fulton, in describing it, says: "It is easy of access, is perfectly straight and free from all obstructions; has no currents which can be taken advantage of by either party, and is reliable for smooth water during any month in the year." It is scarcely to be doubted that the race will take place.

The Italian Government seems to have begun in the right way to gain the friendship of the Roman people. Scarcely had Victor Emanuel's soldiers entered the city when his engineers began their plans of draining the Campagna and thus extracting the immense area of the Campagna. Not only will this make an enormous addition to the agricultural wealth of the kingdom, but will remove the chief cause of pestilence in Rome itself, being an invaluable improvement in the city's sanitary condition. The pestiferous character of the air of the Campagna is tolerably well known. There is no outlet for the water which, stagnating, gives rise to numerous depressions. The surface is porous tufa rock, which is a bed of stiff clay, which holds the water that has filtered down, to breed pestilence of the rotting matter above it. Drive to the sea! Italy may hope to develop other resources, among them enormous quantities of sulphur, the finest alum in the world, and quarries of marble and pozzolane.

The New York *Bulletin*—good authority—gives the *Independent* newspaper the following "first rate," and no doubt very just notice:

> The *Independent*, from its high moral assumptions, ought to be careful about the accuracy of its statements; and, from its religious profession, which shuns "the appearance of evil" be not virtually joining hands with reckless speculators, upon the destruction of confidence in corporate enterprises. Under such auspices, its avowed patriotic impulses should serve it for honorable attack on those *public enterprises*, calculated to break down all respect for the honesty of American capitalists, and while the public have a right to expect those things from a paper which claims the distinction of being the leading religious newspaper of the country, the *Independent* regularly stoops to things to which no respectable secular journal would lend itself. It is not ready to prostitute its religious prestige to the support of speculations designed to make money by inducing mischief, and to puffing, with little discretion, whatever may be advertised.
>
> The *Bulletin* should not expect too much. The *Independent* is published to make money, and it is said it makes a great deal. Perhaps the *Bulletin* has suggested one of the ways it does it.

One of the most memorable incidents in connection with the siege of Paris, occurred in England. When the Duke de Persigny presented himself before the Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst and asked her to place her signature to a document containing the terms of the capitulation of Paris, and which stipulated for the yielding up to the victorious Emperor a portion of French territory, she indignantly refused her assent, and when further pressed and expostulated with by the Duke, ordered him to leave her presence.

A general order just issued cuts down the splendid staffs of divisions and brigades to something in a way that some subordinate officers won't like. No general is to have on his staff any other than the following officials, who are selected according to the regulations, and staff officers must in their appointments to line, while all officers of the line are to join their regiments immediately, except those already assigned to the Inspector-General's department. This order will please all except the few officers whom it consigns to less enjoyable stations.

John Bewick, the eminent Englishman, is becoming dangerous. In a letter to the laborers of England, he says: "There are many things I should like to destroy. I should like to destroy most of the railroads in England, and all the railroads in Wales. I should like to destroy and rebuild the Houses of Parliament, the National Gallery, and the east end of London; and to destroy without rebuilding, the new town of Edinburgh, the north suburb of Geneva, and the city of New York."

On Mackinac Island, they generally gather three or four crops of grain—corn, wheat and barley—in the fall, just as they begin to ripen. The soil under the rocks and shoals of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. As to its being wet or dry, they are not particular. It is generally harvested in small boats and fishing smacks. The yield is often very large, particularly in a stormy season. This year the yield was a total failure. Many are the lachrymose eyes when these disappointed "farmers" have to come down to the merchants with their greenbacks and yellowcorn to buy the "yellow corn" imported from Illinois.

The Pope has his private library and his important papers and documents packed ready for removal from the Vatican. Where?

When the Delaware Democrats serenaded Eli Saulsbury, their new Senator, he invited them to an entertainment conducted on strict temperance principles, and "we can easily believe they now see their mistake in preferring him to his brothers."

M. Glais-Bizoin, member of the French Government of Defense, visiting the camp at Conlie, recognized a gendarme of his district. He asked him what he had been doing at the camp for the last month. "It would be difficult to say," was the answer. M. Glais-Bizoin, just as Napoleon I. would have done, "as we have changed shirts four times and generals-in-chief three times." M. Glais-Bizoin continued his walk without asking for further information.

Mr Thompson Cooper having interviewed the Pope will claim to be called the most enterprising of American Bishops hereafter.

Col. J. W. Higginson, in a speech in Boston, spoke of Dev. "Adirondack" Murray as "a promising young clergyman. The papers made him "a promising young clergyman."

Ex-Gov. Ashley, of Montana, is of the opinion that if Judge Chase's health is good enough nothing can prevent his nomination to the Presidency next year, without much regard to the party that takes him up, but we are not aware that Ex-Gov. Ashley's opinion is better than the next man's.

The raw, astringent atmosphere of winter creates and aggravates many ailments. To protect themselves as effectually as possible against the invisible dangers which surround them at this season, should be the especial care of persons of constitutional debility. As there is no medicinal preparation in use which so thoroughly braces and invigorates the stomach, the liver, and the nerves, as Hostetter's Bitters, a course of that agreeable tonic is particularly advisable for dyspeptic, bilious, and nervous sufferers, in the cold, damp, and trying weather which generally prevails in our climate at this period of the year. Sudden chills have a very bad effect upon dyspeptics and individuals of bilious habits, not unfrequently producing congestion of the liver or bowels, or low fevers, sometimes of an intermittent or remittent character. Attacks of rheumatism are also to be apprehended, and when there is a tendency to that complaint the Bitters will be found the best preventive. The operation of the great vegetable tonic is direct and simple. It stimulates and strengthens the digestive and secretive organs and the nerves, and puts the system in a condition to resist the action of those formidable foes of vitality, a low temperature and unwholesome winds and vapors. By quickening the superficial circulation, without creating anything approaching to fever, it imparts tone to the skin, and thus renders the surface of the body comparatively impervious to unhealthy external influence.

Professor Huxley dresses elegantly. He is tall, strong and gracefully built, but has none of the close sacerdotal look and bearing of the best characteristic of the modern Briton. His head is rather square than oval, his hair thick, and straight, and black. The forehead is perpendicular and dogmatic; the nose but turned up, but turned into the air; thin, firm-shut lips, above a chin mercilessly firm, and small eyes that sparkle in their deep sockets with unceasing that is not human, that you see in some animals, but seldom in man.

W. H. Smith, M. P., who began life as a newsboy, is now very wealthy, and the firm of W. H. Smith & Sons is now the largest news dealers in the world. Their distributing agencies are in every town of the United Kingdom; their clerks number three hundred; their connections and periodicals is largely in their hands. They monopolize all the railway stations with their stalls, and no journal has any chance of its being placed except through their agency.

Gambetta in making a speech is energetic, and gesticulates furiously with his right arm, but little with his left. His right fist is his forte. He shakes it in violent jerks upward, often with his fingers extended as if appealing to Heaven; then he brings it down with a will, slapping the stone ledge before him with a sound that is heard much louder than his voice. These are two of his principal gestures, but he strikes out right and left, points to distant objects in the distance, hits out from the shoulder as if dueling an imaginary foe—in short, takes as immense deal of exercise in the course of a speech of moderate length.

Our friend of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* has evidently been reading the Pittsburgh Bulletin's account of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, and has come to the conclusion that it is a good thing to imitate. Hence the following:

> One of the most remarkable incidents in connection with the siege of Paris, occurred in England. When the Duke de Persigny presented himself before the Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst and asked her to place her signature to a document containing the terms of the capitulation of Paris, and which stipulated for the yielding up to the victorious Emperor a portion of French territory, she indignantly refused her assent, and when further pressed and expostulated with by the Duke, ordered him to leave her presence.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Near Newburyport, Mass., is a dwelling erected in 1668, and good for five hundred years yet, unless pulled down. It is heavily timbered, the stairs being of oaken blocks ten inches wide and ten inches thick. It was used for a garrison in the time of the Indian wars. What is quite as remarkable as anything about it is the fact that the dwelling is now occupied by the seventh generation of the family that built it, the Christian name of each owner being Benjamin.

Some months ago fifty ladies of Attleboro were appointed to visit the rumsellers and appeal to them to stop their traffic. The committee has been increased to one hundred and fifty, and has worked well and persistently, but no impression has been made upon the rumsellers. Not one has stopped. They have now called for the aid of the Chief Constable. Having swung their turf without success, they propose now to throw stones.

In comment upon the rumor that another theater is to be built in Boston, the *Traveller* says: "Two are now closed and business at one (the Adelphi) has not been as profitable as the several managers could wish."

A beautiful instance of the fata morgana occurred recently at Bay St. Louis, La., just before sunrise, the whole of Ship Island and of the Louisiana marshes, that are usually invisible from the beach, standing out in bold relief against the morning sky, and seeming to be only a few miles off. Even particular trees, of whose location in the marshes the observer was aware, could be distinguished.

Michigan has a large direct trade with Liverpool in apples, and a large part of the American fruit thus sent to England is transhipped to the Mediterranean in exchange for other fruit.

These North Adams Chinamen are about organizing a band, and have received their instruments, consisting of two drums, a gong, a pair of cymbals and a triangle.

Radcliffe, the diamond smuggler, it would seem, was aided by his father, a large diamond broker in London, in getting hundreds of precious stones into New York without paying duty. The stones sent in small packages in cork shavings, and enclosed in thick paper envelopes. Young Radcliffe used to carry his personal stock of diamonds in his woolen socks.

The California papers praise John Grammer, a veteran hunter, who went out the other morning at sunrise and in half an hour had shot four huge grizzly bears with his Spencer rifle, in one-two-three-four order.

The largest bit of blasting ever done in New Jersey was on Monday, in a brown stone quarry near Trenton, when sixty kegs of powder were exploded, bringing down 20,000 tons of rock.

In Newark, N. J., the other evening a public party was given and "resident Southerners" were invited. That's a mild way of saying colored people.

Richmond had its trapeze accident on Monday night, a performer falling to the floor, bruising his face and injuring his leg.

Boston thinks its "city fathers" expensive. The Common Council has just ordered an expensive gold badge for each member, on the pretense that they are "special policemen," and a bill for $1,000 has just been an audited for printing the bills of fare for the banquet to the Chinese Embassy in 1869.

Cornell University now has $90,000 annual income, but it is stated that an annual income of $500,000 will be required in order to place the institution on the basis of first class colleges. Ezra Cornell has ample knowledge. A gentleman of Ithaca is erecting a building designed for a library of 80,000 volumes, and for lecture rooms, which will cost $150,000.

British Columbia has petitioned to be admitted to the Dominion of Canada on the first of July. Confederation Australia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland will then be the only possessions north of the United States not in the Confederacy.

In moral little New Hampshire, in 1870, 318 applications for divorce were brought before the Supreme Court of that State. Of the whole number 222 cases were decided, and in 157 of these divorces were granted.

Oswego, New York, manufactures 600,000 or 700,000 barrels of flour annually and the Kingsford works then turn out twenty odd tons of corn starch daily.

The paper that pretends to be published for a Soldiers' home is swindling the Michigan farmers. He shows samples of tea, coffee, rice, sugars, syrups, etc., and takes orders for dire and ten pound lots and gets one-third in advance. The number of letters received by a number of intelligent farmers who have been bit is astonishing. The rascal has carried away $500 or $600 with him.

The mining works for extracting the silver from the Silver Islet, Lake Superior, Mining Company's ore, are to be located at Wyandotte, Michigan, and Prof. Mayhew, late Principal of the State Normal School, is to be the manager.

PERSONAL.

Swinburne's new poem, "Songs Before Sunrise" is attacked for its blasphemy. "Sunrise" in it is that of the Republic in politics and of Pantheism in religion. He assails the religious belief and most consecrated associations of others with the utmost virulence, as well as the political institutions of the day. He dedicates his book to Mazzini, and everywhere glorifies the Italian agitator as fervently as the old Italian liberty-lover could wish.

A manuscript novel left at her death by Miss Austin, and kept by her heirs as a sacred treasure, is to be published in London this fall.

The happy man who is to marry Miss Garrett, M. D., member of the London School Board, is a London merchant and builder, named Anderson, who is rich, and she also is. Indeed it is said that it was as her medical education cost her some £3,000, whereas it would not have cost her one-tenth that sum if she had been a man. The engagement has been in place since her election the Schools Board, and the question is now raised, whether or not she will have to resign her position when she "postfixes" Mrs. Anderson. At all events she will continue to practice medicine. We shall be glad of it. She is one of the best read and most skilful physicians in London. She has a private hospital too, where poor patients are taken and treated gratis, and she gives one or two days of each week for visiting the poor in their dwellings. Her sister, her future husband, has a sister who is one of the seven young women now undergoing the medical schools of Edinburgh for admission.

The Rothschilds have been in London 120 years, and have been connected with the Government 70 years.

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A TIMELY WORD TO CONGRESS.

[From the Washington Star.]

The gentlemen—members of that august body which every winter brings together in our midst—who, by the divine right of the Constitution, hold in their legislative hands so much of good or evil for their fellow citizens that sent them here, need not to be reminded at any time that accusations heeded against their patriotism, honesty and capacity are far from infrequent, and that they are not always above criticism, if they are beyond suspicion. But it has never been our purpose, nor shall it ever be, to join the rabble hue and cry against all who fill the necessary, but, in some instances, unfortunate station of a public officer, or to hold up to undeserved public reproach and disrespect a body of representative men in which, to our certain belief, is to be found rather more than less of the average amount of the patriotism, ability, culture and honesty of the nation. Hence, what we have now to say is intended to be more in the way of a kindly warning than an angry reproach.

On Saturday, the 14th day of this month, a bill was reported to the House of Representatives from the Military Committee, and passed, which directs the Secretary of War to remove from the Allegheny Arsenal, at Pittsburgh, all the machinery, arms, and stores, and to sell the property to the city of Pittsburgh by appraisement, or, if the city authorities refuse to buy, to sell it at public auction to the highest bidder, after advertising it for one week in four Pennsylvania newspapers; and the bill especially enjoins, in its ending section, that this shall be done by appraisement commissioners appointed, appraisement and sale made, and stores, arms, and property removed to other arsenals, within sixty days.

Wondering what possible change of military policy, or what public exigency, what pressing necessity for money it was that called for the hurried breaking up of what we had supposed to be one of our best organized and most important military establishments on the Atlantic slope—situated in the very heart of all localities for the fabrication and proof of heavy ordnance, projectiles and other military paraphernalia of iron and steel—and anxious to learn how and in what manner that unselfish, high-spirited actress, "the greatest great of the greatest number," had so importuned itself upon the patriotic heart of the Representative from the Pittsburgh district as to induce him, as a member of the Military Committee, to consent to take charge of a bill so inimical to the best interests of his constituents, and unfaltering presents it for the vote of the House—its bitterness but partly assuaged by the unselfish and dubious offer to sell the property to the municipality or to any Pennsylvania capitalists who would buy it: wondering, we say, at all these matters, and our curiosity stimulated by certain paragraphs in our Pittsburgh exchanges, we sought, as becomes enterprising journalists, for information concerning this measure.

Our astonishment was great upon learning that the particular department of the Government which by Congress and the people is held responsible for the efficiency of our military service, for economy in its management, and for the maintenance of such a state of preparation as our limited military expenditures will allow, knew nothing officially about the bill, had never been consulted about it, nor recommended nor consented to it, was unprepared with means to execute its provisions within the arbitrary fixed limit of time, and, so far as could be gathered from the cautious and reserved expressions of the officials, was wholly opposed to the measure, as it certainly must be to the precedent set by its adoption.

What have been the motives of the honorable gentlemen from the Pittsburgh District—whom we must now look upon as answerable for this reckless interpolation of important public interests to private considerations of some sort—and by what arguments and representations his trusting colleagues of the Military Committee, whom we cannot believe to have knowingly assented to this bill, were led into the position of sponsors for it before the House, we do not profess to say; but while we are impressed to denounce the thing as dishonest in the usual limited sense of the term, we do not hesitate to denounce it as discreditable to all who have knowingly shared in the scheme by which the House bill was forced under the guise of an innocent measure, as it certainly was not, through the Committee of the Whole, where the most important business of the session is usually transacted, and where the public interests are best guarded.

We are not surprised to hear that the Secretary of War has protested to the Committee of the Senate, before which the bill is now pending, in terms that though respectful, against the establishment of the machinery and stores contained therein; and indeed we should have been surprised had that outspoken and energetic officer refrained from doing so simply because the fabric came to-day in the disguise of our public duty is the only one amenable to the charge of having disregarded his

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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LONDON.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, February 2, 1871.

The favorable indications in our local money market recently noted, point to a continuance of ease. Borrowers in good standing have no difficulty in obtaining discounts where they keep their accounts. There is some inquiry for singly indorsed paper by private lenders, who will purchase four and six months' paper at from ten to twelve per cent.

—We have no changes to record in the prices of local stocks from our last report.

—Government bonds to-day scored a fraction off from the prices of yesterday.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in the New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113½	113½	113
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds of 1868	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	111¾	111¼	Closed.

—The gold market was considerably excited in New York to-day, and the premium advanced at one time to 12. It requires herculean efforts on the part of the bulls to maintain anyadvance except for a short time. The conviction seems impressing itself upon the speculative mind that gold has lost its character as a vehicle for rapid fortune making, and hence we find so lethargic a market when speculative protexts are afforded in almost every item of news that comes over the cable. When the important an event as the outbreak of war between France and Prussia effected only a temporary advance of ten or eleven per cent, there is considerable skepticism about any very large rise to result from any new complication in Europe.

—The general tone and temper of the New York stock market was less confident to-day, and the speculative buoyancy of last week has been checked by the irregular prices of a majority of stocks which have therefore assumed significance, and controlled the values of the remainder of the list. The *Evening Post*, of yesterday, says: In the stock market the speculative interest has centered in Lake Shore and Wabash, which have been strong, the former having sold as high as 95¾, and the latter 58¾. Many rumors are still current concerning the upward course of the former, but the only fact which seems to be prominent about it is that a strong pool was made up to advance the stock when it was selling at 88@90. Wabash, it is understood, is under the same speculative control. With the exception of these stocks the market has been dull and heavy, with perhaps the most business in Ohio and Mississippi, Northwest, preferred and Rock Island. The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company have recently decided to change their gauge of road to five-foot—to 4 feet 8½ inches, the ordinary narrow gauge, and have also completed arrangements to run cars through from the Baltimore and Ohio, which route, with the Marietta and Cincinnati, also under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio, forms the shortest route from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic coast. The recent purchase of the bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Company over the Ohio river at Parkersburg, will make a complete connection, after the Ohio and Mississippi gauge is changed, without breaking bulk from St. Louis and Louisville to Baltimore. The Ohio and Mississippi gain by the new arrangement the privilege of connecting with all the narrow gauge roads; whereas, heretofore it could only connect with the Atlantic and Great Western, and Erie, without breaking bulk. The cost of changing the gauge will be met by the issue of bonds, which we understand will be taken chiefly by the friends of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It is reported that a fierce battle will be fought at the annual election next May for the control of the New York Central, between Vanderbilt on one side, and Fink and Gould on the other. Fink claims to have an immense amount of shares. The Erie party takes considerably of whipping, but Vanderbilt says he will win. The fight threatens to be fierce and desperate.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 3, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & A.	94	94½	95	94½	94½	94½
Del. Sacks						
Western	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Mich. Cent.						
Lake Shore	94½	94½	95	94½	95	95½
Illinois Cent.	123½		124		124	
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	97	97	97	97	97	97
C. & N. W.	75	74½	75	74½	74½	74½
Rock Island	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Pitts. Cleve. & Tol.	97	97	97	97	97	97
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	132	132	132	132	132	132
Ohio & Miss.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref.						
Ill. C. Scrip						
N. J. Central						
Canton	40	40	40	40	40	40
W. U. Tel.	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Quicksilver	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Pacific Mail	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42
Adams Ex.						
Wells F. Ex.						
American Ex.						
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Mobile						

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Inc.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94½	95½		½
Erie	95½	95½		
Erie, pref.	21½	22	½	
Reading	97½	97½		
Lake Shore	94½	95½	½	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104	104		
Chicago & Northwestern	75½	74½		½
Do. preferred	85½	84		1½
Toledo & Wabash	58	58¾	¾	
Do. pref.	52½	53½	1	
Fort Wayne	96½	96½		
Ohio and Mississippi	35	34¾		¼
Pacific Mail	42½	42½		
Adams Express	67	67½	½	
Gold	111¼	111½	¼	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	92
Philadelphia & Erie	34½
Lehigh Navigation	54
Catawissa preferred	36
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	40½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	117
Schuylkill Navigation	19½
Reading	97½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $200 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages owing city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, February 2, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have no change in notes in price worthy of special mention. The market has been uniform for some days, and bids fair to remain so for a time. It is too early in the season for the opening up of creek navigation to affect the trade, and the country dealers are not accommodating, and from this time forward they will increase, as the fact is becoming patent that Pittsburgh is a great commercial center, where goods and wares can be purchased to advantage, and on as accommodating terms as in any other city in the Union. Hence, merchants and dealers in this region are indisposed to go further, lest they might fare worse.

The leading articles of trade are firm and unchanged in price, with a fair trade reported. Groceries are active, with heavy receipts, those for one day, Wednesday, alone being as follows: Sacks coffee, 743; bbls sugar, 94; bbls molasses, 1,306. The local market is well supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER.—The market is well supplied. We note sales 1 gal. buckets at $10 50 ₰ doz.; ½ gallon $6@7.

ASHES.—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds. In regard to prices we have no changes to note. Sales Sheb ash, common, as per quality, 3½@4; refined, 6¾ cent.; 3½@4c potash, 7½@7¾; pearls, 9@9½.

BUTTER.—The receipts since our last increased to 347 kegs. The current prices were $4 dozen for roll, choice selected $5 ₰ bbl.

BUTTER.—Receipts 43 packages. There is a fair supply in the market; sales common to medium at 26@28c; choice to fine table butter 30@32c; we heard of a few sales strictly prime at 33c ₰ lb. an exception.

CANDLES.—Sales in a regular way at 10@9 ₰ lb.

CANDLES.—Market firm; sales at 8@8½ ₰ lb.

CHEESE.—Sales Prime factory at 15½ ₰ lb; Hotel 16½; Sage 17½; Limburg, 16; N. Y. cans 20c. Royal, 20c; Young America, 18½; Skim, 9@10 ₰ lb.

CHEESE.—The supply is heavy, and prices unchanged; sales at 9½@10 ₰ lb.

CHEESE.—Market is steady at the following quotations: Smearkase—plain, 6c; sugar cured, 7c; Thick Skimmed, 8c; Twin, 12c; clear, 13@14c. Breakfast—Factory, 16c; Hamp. cloth, 16c; Sage cured 17c. Medium—Factory, 14c; Dried beef 16c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12½@13c; Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard, 14c; Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained oil, 9 gallon $1 10.

CHEESE.—The receipts are light, and there is a good inquiry, with sales at the following ranges: Western Reserve—Factory, 15@16c; Chedder, 16c; Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 17c; Sweitzer 18c.

CORN MEAL.—Market well supplied; sales at 90 ₰ bbl; 40 ₰ bush.

COTTON.—Sales at 27 @30½ ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is a good inquiry, and the market shows some animation. Regular sales are made as follows: Peaches—quarters 9@9½; halves, 15½@16c; mixed lots, 10@10½; evaporated, sliced, 9@9½.

EGGS.—There is a better feeling, and fresh eggs sell freely at 25c ₰ doz. for packing, and 28@31 ₰ doz. for fresh.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last, 2,900 barrels. Prices are firm and unchanged, the supply on hand is fairly adequate to the current demand. We continue to quote as follows: White wheat, fancy brands, $7 @9 in barrels, sacks $7 35; red winter, fancy brands, $7 25 in barrels, sacks $7 00; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 25 in barrels, sacks $7 00; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $7 00 in barrels. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 75; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 90; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 90, in sacks $6 80; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 50, in sacks $6 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—We are reported sales: Currants, Halifax ₰ bbl, prunes 11½ cents; Valencia raisins 15c@15½c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS.—There was a fair demand, and sales regularly made as follows: Live geese feathers No 1 to the trade, new, 75; old, a small way.

GRAIN.—The market yesterday was generally firm with a good demand for most descriptions. Wheat was quite active, buyers indicating heads as advanced on the other hand purchasers think that prices are sufficiently high, and operate very cautiously. Corn, 955 sacks; rye, 150 sacks; barley, 2,580 sacks; wheat, 1,249 sacks; corn, 550 sacks. The receipts of wheat were 64 cars; corn 45; oats 45; white ₰ 56 qll 75@1 05 ₰ bush. Oats are firm and likely to continue so for a time, with no change in quality; sales were reported by the car load at 47@48c; store sales from the market are somewhat heavy. Corn—the improvement in oats have strengthened the confidence of corn dealers who are now anxious to sell more, the tendency being upward; we quote car load lots, car, 66@67c in bulk; 68 @70c in a jobbing way; store sales rather limited. Rye—market firm although not active; holders say they can wait, and from present indications will not have to; we quote nominally at 80@90c. Barley—the market was entirely devoid of animation; prices seem to have ceased to stand still; sorting 95c @$1; fair to prime $1 bushel. The receipts since our last were the largest of any week, and were consigned principally to one brewer.

GROCERIES.—Market firm and unchanged. We quote as follows:

Rice Sugars—Choice 11¾c; prime 11¼c; good 10¾; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 12c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13½c; extra C 13c; C yellow 13@13½c; Demerara, boxes, white, 13½c ₰ lb.

Syrups—Choice new crop; white honey 35c; silver drips 40c; extra honey 30c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffee—Strictly prime 19¾c; prime 18½c; good 16@18½c; fair 15¾@15¾c; roasted in papers 23c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; other grades down to 75c ₰ lb. Fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair 90c; Japan fancy $1 30; good 90c; fair 70c; Oolong fancy $1 30; good 90c; fair 70c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 11c. Cloves 26c. Cassia 20c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 8½c; prime 8c; good 7½c.

HAY.—Receipts light, owing to the ice in the river and the bad state of the roads in the country. Sales of baled at $17@18 per ton; wagon lots $18@$18 50.

HONEY.—Regular sales at 30@35c per lb.

HOMINY.—We are noted sales in a regular way at $6 ₰ bbl for new; $5 @5 50 ₰ bbl.

HONEY.—Sales at 30@35c ₰ lb.

HOPS.—Green salted (all weights) 10½, 11½; green hand-picked (sorts and sheets) 12½@13½; 1869 crop 16; do calf 16@18. Dry Pilot nominal at 29@32.

LARD OIL.—We are reported sales at the following: Pittsburgh No. 1 $2 12; No. 2 $1 85@1 90. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $2 25@2 50.

MILL FEED.—The stock on hand is ample and the demand fair; sales reported at $17 25 @18 00 ₰ ton; special advance from stores.

PEANUTS.—There is more inquiry and closeness is held firmly at $6 50@6 75 ₰ bush; timothy $5 25@5 75; flax seed $2 10@2 15 ₰ bush.

PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in the demand fair. We are quoted sales at $5 50 per half bbl.

PORK.—Rabbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₰ lb.

SEEDS.—Sales in small parcels, assorted papers 5c; mill seeds 2½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW.—We are noted sales of city retailed at 6@6¾c ₰ lb.

TOBACCO.—We are reported sales at $2 00 ₰ bbl, and by the bushel at 60@75c.

WOODENWARE.—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoops, $1 @1 hoop $1 25; Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 00.

WILLOWS.—The market contains a good supply, with an active inquiry. We are noted sales of Kentucky Willows at $70 ₰ ton.

WHISKY.—Market firm; the following are the ruling figures on the home market: Pure rye, 2 yrs old, finished 96c; proof rectified ₰ 96; rye and corn ₰ 95@ 96 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@$8 00 ₰ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL,
EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, February 2, 1871.

Cattle.

The run of cattle for the week, to time of writing, has not been a heavy one, and all the cattle will be sold this afternoon, as far as can be seen. The quality of the cattle was generally fair. The number of buyers in attendance this week was good, Philadelphia being well represented, as also the country districts. Drovers have generally sold their cattle at Philadelphia on Monday, and said that sellers must make concessions to them, as they could not pay the figures at which cattle were being held. Consequently, the market was generally lower, very few sales being made. On Wednesday the market was somewhat livelier, sales being easier effected, but prices were about the same as on Tuesday. To-day the market is generally dull, and slightly lower. Prices are not any better, and shippers all complain of losing money.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs since last Saturday have been fair. For a few days prior to that time hogs were very scarce, and when a lot would arrive a buyer lasting for that choice would never be found until he had bought them—as three or four hungry fellows would be sure to be waiting to get a chance to buy. This state of affairs had the effect of causing a rapid rise in hogs, and on Saturday last the drift of favorable hogs were fully $1 50 per hundred higher, than on the Monday previous, and those who were so fortunate as to come into the market at this time were in the receipt of a lucky hit. On monday they commenced to come more plenty, and on Tuesday declined from 10 to 15c, and appeared weaker and more plentiful in favor of further decline. On Wednesday morning the market opened dull, and in the forenoon hogs were about the lower than on Tuesday, but in the afternoon rallied and sold a shade better.

Sheep.

The run of sheep has been heavy all week, and prices from ½c to ½c lower than last week. The quality generally is better than usual, there being very few scallawags on the market. Sheep have sold steadily all the week, but at lower prices. To-day they are lower than yesterday, and the prospect is that the decline will go still further, as they will decline still further, as the market at noon to-day appears very weak.

Below find quotations for to-day, with sales reported:

Cattle—Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 50@7 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,300, $5 75@6 50; fair to good, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50@5 75; bulls, stags and cows, 900 to 1,500, $4 00@5 00; stock steers, 900 to 1,000, $4 50@5 00.

Hogs—Extra, Philadelphia, $6 35; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $6 25@6 35; prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 00; rough to common, 150 to 200, $5 25; light stock hogs, not wanted.

Sheep—Extra, 85 lbs, $6 00@6 25; good to prime, decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 50@5 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $5 00@5 25; feed and stock sheep, wags, by the head, $4 00.

SALES.

HEISLER & TAYLOR

Report sales from January 30th to February 1st, as follows:

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	21,200	$6 75	13	12,770	$5 00
19	19,640	7 00	14	13,220	5 00
19	19,940	7 00	15	14,230	5 00

Hogs.

157	35,780	$7 25	4	650	$5 00
92	19,640	7 00	4	940	7 00
5	1,190	6 95	55	10,130	7 00
84	18,870	6 90	40	8,540	6 95
5	870	6 90	17	3,570	6 95
4	950	6 50	42	11,450	6 90
4	760	6 50	30	12,400	7 15

Sheep.

169	8,290	$5 00	101	8,610	$4 75
100	8,000	5 00	100	8,470	5 00
29	2,150	4 00	170	17,190	5 00
100	8,000	4 75	100	8,470	4 60
117	15,495	5 25	190	16,810	4 65

SMITH AND WATSON

Made the following sales for the past three days:

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,700	$6 25	91	16,290	$7 00
1	1,500	6 25	97	16,710	6 50
2	1,600	2 75	3	970	2 50
36	9,450	7 00	9	2,060	5 50
	250	00			

Hogs.

145	16,530	6 50	350	51,310	5 50
100	18,640	6 00	250	15,540	4 95
74	5,660	4 62	369	31,770	5 10
100	18,640	6 00	168	15,700	5 00
100	18,540	5 25	88	7,950	5 30
192	14,970	4 75	208	14,530	4 25

Cattle.

18	12,320	$6 40

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS

Report the following sales for the three days ending Wednesday, February 1:

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
94	22,850	@6 25	79	17,960	$7 00
94	22,320	6 37	29	4,050	7 50
94	21,360	6 37	29	4,090	7 50
18	3,560	6 37	55	10,450	7 25
56	15,590	6 00	67	12,320	7 25
100	20,370	6 00	68	9,800	7 25
100	20,370	6 00	68	9,800	7 25
57	13,580	6 00	65	14,360	8 00
54	14,270	6 00			

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 1.—The demand for Scotch pig continues light, the trade purchasing only as their wants compel, and prices are in favor of buyers. An 800 tons Glengarnock sold to arrive, at $31, and 100 do on the spot on private terms. There has been an improved demand for American at steady rates. Anthracite pig is unchanged, and scarce. Coke has advanced to $28 ₰ ton, being a trifle higher than No. 2. The sales are 500 tons Lehigh Valley Forge at $28 25; 100 do Lehigh Crane, and 100 do Orange, on private terms. Old rails have been in fair request, but new are inactive; closing sales of Scrap, rolled, at $60 @61; and old double headed T sold at a private price. Refined bar from store is without improvement and in demand at prices, and sales have moved in the present state of the streets, if there can be said to be any.

Pig, Scotch No 1, ₰ ton	$30 @ 34
Pig, American, No 1	30 @ 00
Pig, American, No 2	28 @ 29
Pig, Forge	27 @ 28
Pig, Anthracite and American	28 @ 00
Bar, Sweden, assorted sizes, ₰ gold	85 @ 00
	PRICES CASH.
Bar, Sweden, ordinary size	3½@3¾c
Bar, refined, as to size	4 @ 5
Bar, English	3½@3¾
Scrap	57 @60½
Bar, refined and half round	4½@5c
Band	3½@3¾
Horse shoe	5 @ 5½
Rods, ½ to 3-16 inch	5½@6c
Hoop	4½@5
Nail rod, ₰ ton	00 @ 00
Sheet, Russia, on assortment grade	10½@11c
Sheet, galvanized, Nos. 16 and 17	9½@10c
Sheet, galvanized, Nos. 18 and 19	10 @ 10½
Sheet, galvanized, ₰ ton	70 @ 75
Rails, American, at Works in Penn, ₰ ton	00 @ 00

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady. No. 1 red winter $1 40; No. 2 red at $1 35; Canada spring, No. 1 at $1 40; No. 2 at $1 35. Corn dull but unchanged at 58. Oats steady at 36. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye, nothing doing, and buyers ₰ a sellers upon. Mixed seed nominal at 80.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, February 2, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was a dull one; prices declined, particularly the raw material. The tendency being downward, buyers seemed shy and not inclined to take hold, the only sales reported being at a decline of ½ to ¾ cent ₰ gallon. The following are the rates asked and sales reported:

CRUDE.

The market was devoid of activity. The following are the rates: Spot or February 11½@11¾c; sellers on or after first six months (to) H. O. same time 12½c; sales 2,000 bbls S. O. first six months on lower creek at $4 30; it was offered afterwards at $3 29 ₰ barrel.

REFINED.

The market was a weak one; refined was dull and neglected. The nominal rates were: Spot 24½@; February, 25c; March, 25¼@; April, 25½@; May, 25½@; R. O. first six months, 26½c; S. O. same time, 24½c.

SALES:

5,000 bbls February.....25c

A Call—$1,000 was offered for the privilege of calling 1,000 barrels till September, 25½c.

By Western Union Line:

TITUSVILLE, February 2.—The *Herald* of the 1st says: The market yesterday was weaker, with a decline of about 10c on the upper and lower ranges, buyers not being disposed to operate, except in expecting a further decline; dealers holding for Saturday's and Monday's prices. On the street 1,000 bbls was offered, with several transactions at these figures. The market was invariably quiet on the lower road, with little doing; sales at $4 70 for regardless, buyers being off. One lot were small sales were made. On the upper road 1,000 bbls were sold at $4 50; 1,000 do at $4 50; 200 bbls do do at $4 47½; 5,000 do at $4 50, 1,000 do 4 p. m. at 4 52½. On the Lake Shore 1,000 bbls regardless sold at $4 70, 500 do $4 75, and 1 car load at $4 70.

NEW YORK, February 3, Closing February 1.—Crude quiet at 10½@11c, with no new full lots offered. Refined is firm at 26½c, with a moderate inquiry; 50 bbls sold at 26½c, and 1,000 on private terms. Philadelphia delivery is quiet and steady, very few sales being made. On Wednesday the market was somewhat livelier, sales being easier effected, but prices were about the same as on Tuesday. To-day the market is generally dull and slightly lower. Prices are not any better, and shippers all complain of losing money.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs since last Saturday have been fair. For a few days prior to that time hogs were very scarce, and when a lot would arrive a buyer having the first choice would never leave until he had bought them—as three or four hungry fellows would be sure to be waiting to get a chance to buy. This state of affairs had the effect of causing a rapid rise in hogs, and on Saturday last the drift of favorable hogs were fully $1 50 per hundred higher, than on the Monday previous, and those who were so fortunate as to come into the market at this time were in the receipt of a lucky hit. On monday they commenced to come more plenty, and on Tuesday declined from 10 to 15c, and appeared weaker and more plentiful in favor of further decline. On Wednesday morning the market opened dull, and in the forenoon hogs were about the lower than on Tuesday, but in the afternoon rallied and sold a shade better.

Sheep.

The run of sheep has been heavy all week, and prices from ½c to ½c lower than last week. The quality generally is better than usual, there being very few scallawags on the market. Sheep have sold steadily all the week, but at lower prices. To-day they are lower than yesterday, and the prospect is that the decline will go still further, as they will decline still further, as the market at noon to-day appears very weak.

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Rods, ½ to 3-16 inch	5½@6c
Hoop	4½@5
Nail rod, ₰ ton	00 @ 00
Sheet, Russia, on assortment grade	10½@11c
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Sheet, galvanized, ₰ ton	70 @ 75
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PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, February 3, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid			Magne cal	2	@ 2 40
Citric	2	@ 2	Manna S F	1	@ 1 10
Oxalic	2	@ 2	Morph all	1	@ 1 10
Tartaric	2	@ 2	Nuts No 1	2	@ 2 10
Alcohol, gall	1 65	@ 1 75	Oil		
Ammo			Bergamot	2	@ 2 50
Aqua	12	@ 14	Cassia	2	@ 2 50
Assafœtida	25	@ 30	Cinnam	2	@ 2 50
Balm Gilead	50	@ 55	Lemon	2	@ 2 50
Bal. Copa	55	@ 60	Olive	1	@ 1 50
Bay Rum	2	@ 2 50	Orange	2	@ 2 50
Bark			Origan	2	@ 2 50
Cassia	25	@ 30	Peppert	2	@ 2 50
Cinch red	25	@ 30	Rosemary	2	@ 2 50
Cinch yel	25	@ 30	Sassafras	2	@

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Jommissionship of the Land Office.

Mr. Wilson Leaves the Business in Charge of the Chief Clerk—The Chorpeaning Fraud—Mr. Cresswell's Defense, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1871.

The New Commissioner of the Land Office.

Ex-Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, resigned to that office early this morning, and addressed a letter to Mr. W. W. Curtis, Chief Clerk, asking him "to take charge, as he had seen by the papers that his successor had been confirmed, and therefore his term of office had expired," which Mr. Curtis at once did, and will remain in charge about two weeks, as Mr. Drummond, the new Commissioner leaves this evening for Iowa, to settle up his private business before entering upon the duties of his office.

KU-KLUX KLAN PLANS.

At a meeting of the Southern Republican Association, Hon. S. L. Hoge, of South Carolina, made a speech, declaring that the Ku-Klux of South Carolina, under the name of "Agricultural Societies," were organizing and arming preparatory to the campaign of 1872, when they meant to overthrow the Republican majority of thirty-four thousand by the bullet and dagger of assassins.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in favor of the passage of an export law allowing the exportation of all distilled spirits in bond for the payment of tax, the same to be shipped from the place of manufacture in bond to export bonded warehouses at the port of entry, and from which it must be exported in six months, on the execution of an exportation bond and on paying tax on difference between the gauge of the spirits at the time of exportation, from that shown by the original gauge, less such per cent. for loss in transportation as the Commissioner may allow. On proof of landing in foreign perts, or total destruction at sea, a drawback of twelve and a half cents per gallon to be allowed. In fact a bill has already been prepared in the Internal Revenue Office to this end, which will shortly find its way into the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means for introduction in the House at an early day.

THE AMNESTY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Jeff. Long, the colored member from Georgia, made his first speech as a Congressman. He occupied only five minutes' time, and acquitted himself creditably. He has an excellent voice, and spoke in an earnest, but exceedingly modest manner. Indeed, it was the general opinion that Long was above the average congressman, and it would be well for many of them if they would take example by him.

OPINION CHANGING.

Referring to the subject of the settlement of the Alabama claims again, it appears that the feeling against any proposition which does not provide for a settlement of all claims for depredations of peace by several rebel cruisers, is daily becoming stronger.

A caucus shows that some of the most prominent Senators and Representatives are firm in their opposition to the settlement of the claims for one particular vessel. Of this there is no doubt, and if the Administration should not see fit to send a message which does not include the settlement of all claims will meet with much opposition from Republicans in the Senate and House.

ANNUAL PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

The Acting Commissioner of Patents, General Duncan, sent to Congress yesterday the annual report of that office for the year ending with December, 1870. The amount realized on applications for patents, reissues, extensions, caveats, disclaimers, appeals and trade marks was $693,775. The drawings and other papers was $66,559. The amount received for recording assignments was $19,132, making a total of $969,856. The total amount expended was $927,147, which includes $204,143 paid for salaries. On January 1st a balance remained in the treasury of $42,325. The number of applications for patents during 1870 was 19,171. The number of patents issued, including reissues and designs, were 13,358. Of these, there were granted to subjects of Great Britain, 349; France, 89, and other foreign governments, 266.

THE CHORPENNING FRAUD—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DEFENSE.

Many false and unfounded statements have been published of the press relative to the action of the Postmaster General in investigating and adjusting the claims of George Chorpenning, and the amount awarded by him under the joint resolution of Congress. These claims were presented to Postmaster General Creswell, and after hearing counsel in support of them, Mr. Creswell filed a decision in writing, concurring in the opinions previously given by his predecessors, Postmaster General Holt, Blair, and Randall, who have all decided against them on the ground that the case was *res adjudicata*. Thereupon Chorpenning petitioned Congress, claiming that the act of his relief, approved March 21, 1857, had been improperly construed, and praying for the passage of a joint resolution as would require the Postmaster General or other accounting officer to adjust and settle the claim upon the legal and terms specified in said act, and on the affidavits and proofs on file in the House of Representatives, as also adjust and settle on the same legal and terms his claims growning out of the curtailment and annulment on June 16, 1858. Congress granted Chorpenning's petition by passing the joint resolution, which directed the Postmaster General to investigate and adjust the claims of Chorpenning in the very mode and upon the proofs asked by the petitioner. In pursuance of the law he was directed by law to adjust and settle the claims in a particular way and upon affidavits and proofs to file in the House of Representatives, preceded to execute the will of Congress, as expressed in a joint resolution, to the best of his ability. He was constrained by the terms to allow the sum of $443,019 as due Mr. Chorpenning under the contract. But as an executive officer his simple duty in the premises was to execute the law according to its terms, and his discretionary power being given him, either with respect to the basis of remuneration or the proofs necessary to substantiate the claim, he was bound to recognize the law as a correct expression of the will of the legislative will to force particular claims, which have been pending for many years in Congress and before the Postoffice Department and in the Court of Claims. He gave the subject patient and careful investigation, and rendered his award in writing, with a full statement of his action, making allowances under the provisions of the joint resolution, and filed a copy of it in the department on the 23d of December last, where it remained for more than two weeks subject to inspection before transmitting it to Congress. It was made and filed the award as above stated. Cresswell in connection with the matter says: "I never signed any warrant or draft for the money, or any part of it, or directed any other officer to draw a warrant or draft. In fact, no warrant or draft was ever drawn therefor.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed Geo. L. Woods, of Oregon, Governor of Utah; Geo. A. Black, Secretary of Utah. Collector of Customs—A. Lanson Hinman, District of Oregon. Appraisers of Merchandise—Charles B. Bernard, Cleveland, Ohio; Bowen Mattock, Cincinnati, Ohio. John C. Abercombie, Surveyor of Customs, Burlington, Iowa; Lyman Trumbull, Pension Agent, Lexington, Kentucky. Postmasters—S. H. Boone, Kenton, Ohio; T. W. Gilmore, Bushnell, Ill. Broome, Kenton, Ohio; T. W. Gilmore, Bushnell, Illinois; Miss L. Ohio; S. N. Epperson, Bushnell, Illinois; Miss L. Gilmer, Pittsfield, Illinois; S. W. Smith, Effingham, Illinois; A. H. Hallis, Ft. Madison, Illinois; W. H. Parsons, Beardstown, Illinois, J. G. Hatchett, Frankfort, Ky. Kentucky; C. B. Thornton, Bardstown, Ky.; A. Farren, Warren, Illinois; Elizabeth McAllister, Fairfield, Iowa; W. R. Brown, Napartil, California; G. W. Bowden, Rochester, Minnesota.

THE MONUMENT TO PROFESSOR MORSE.

A meeting of the Trustees of the National Telegraph Memorial Association, whose purpose is to erect a monument to Professor Morse, was held to-day. The act of incorporation was accepted, and Dr. Sampson, President of Columbia College, was elected President. A committee was appointed with Horatio Stone for a monument, and a committee appointed to select a site therefrom.

CHICAGO.

The Trial of Rev. Charles E. Cheney.

CHICAGO, February 2.—The trial of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, by the ecclesiastical court, was resumed this morning. A letter from Mr. Cheney to Bishop Whitehouse, dated June, 1869, in which he says that after deliberate and prayerful consideration he could come to no other conclusion in the difference between them than that which he had expressed in conversation with the Bishop, was introduced and read. The defense objected that the unreserved admission of Mr. Cheney rendered all else unnecessary, and the prosecution argued that it was entirely important to the court, even after the entry of a plea of guilty, evidence as to the extent of the criminality was always received.

Mr. Fuller said that the case was simply this: His client was on trial for the omission of a single word in the baptismal service. He admitted the omission, and claimed that the intent was known fully that the omission was made conscientiously, and the intent to omit was therefore the fullest. It was for the court to decide whether or not there is any criminality in the omission. He saw no reason for the introduction of the letter, unless the prosecution was determined in the end to aggravate the punishment.

After remarks in reply by Mr. Fuller by Dr. Judd, the court decided to receive the letter. Rev. Dr. Latta, of St. James church, Bryant Pitzel, a member of Mr. Cheney's church, and others occupied the remainder of the day in giving testimony. It amounted to nothing.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 2, 1871.

THE FENIANS.

A delegation of the I. R. B. called this evening upon the released Fenians, and had a lengthened and secret interview. Subsequently a delegation of officers of the Sixty-ninth regiment called and presented an address, expressing the readiness of the members of the Sixty-ninth regiment to co-operate with the exiles in any movement for the attainment of Irish independence.

Arrived—Steamship China, from Liverpool.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 2.—River rising, with fourteen feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and cold. Arrived, the Talisman, from Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 2.—Clear and pleasant. River rising; the Arkansas falling. Arrived—City of Chester, St. Louis; Batesville, White and Cherokee, Arkansas river. Departed—Mollie Moore, Lina Howard, Pauline Carroll and Longworth, New Orleans; Rubicon, Vicksburg.

Departed—City of Chester, Columbia, St. Louis; the Strader took bales of cotton.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Arrived—Henry Ames, Cairo; Ironsides, Evansville. Departed—Indiana, Louisville; Quincy, Cincinnati.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—River still rising slowly. Weather colder, alternately clear and cloudy; mercury 26 degrees. Arrived—Memphis, Memphis. Departed—Belle and barges, Nightingale, Cincinnati. Departed—Nightingale, Arkansas river; Minnesota, Memphis; Allegheny and barges, Leon, for New Orleans.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., February 2.—The river is twenty-three feet six inches; it has risen one foot in twenty-four hours. Weather for four months, inches square under the bridge. Arrived—Farragut, Kate Robinson, St. Louis; Major Anderson, Wheeling; Lantree and Nashville, Nashville; John H. Groesbeck, Portland. Departed—Dove No. 2, Kentucky River; Lantree, New Orleans. New York clear temperature 29 degrees.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 2.—Arrived—Sam. Brown, Louisville for St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Sam. Parker, New Orleans for Cincinnati, 11 P. M.; Chippewa, St. Louis for Vicksburg, 1 A. M.; McDonald, St. Louis for Memphis, 3 A. M.; Frank Forest, Memphis for Evansville, 5 P. M.; St. Mary's, Louisville for Memphis, 5 P. M.; City of Alton, Cairo to New Orleans, 9 P. M. River rose seven inches. Clear; mercury 24.

Fire.

The large tobacco factory of Brown and Paige, at Chicago, was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with the machinery and about $15,000 worth of tobacco. Total loss $25,000; insurance $15,000.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, February 2.—Beeves—Market closed with moderate activity about last week's prices. The offerings this week were slightly better than those of last. We quote first quality, $5 25@5 50; medium, $5 00@5 25; inferior to ordinary $4 00@4 75. Receipts 1,156 cattle, 3,000 hogs, 707 sheep and 1,000 calves. Butter very scarce and higher, though toward the close of the week a fair supply became somewhat better; we quote at 30@35c. Choice Cows in full supply with limited demand at $40@60 per head. Sheep—Supply good and demand moderate; we quote fair to good at 5@6 gross; fat to extra, 6@7 gross for extra. Receipts of sheep, 707.

FRANCE.

THE PEOPLE FAVOR PEACE.

Gambetta Must Obey the Paris Government.

PROGRAMME OF THE PARIS RADICALS.

FRANCE

In Favor of Peace.

LILLE, February 2.—The *Echo du Nord* is in favor of peace. It calls appeals for resistance made by the municipality at Bordeaux encroachments upon the power of the Constituent Assembly. Meetings are being called in the Northern departments to nominate candidates for the Assembly.

ENGLAND.

Entrance of Bourbaki's Army into Switzerland.

LONDON, February 2.—The entrance of Bourbaki's army into Switzerland was effected in accordance with a conversation between Generals Clinehart and Herzog.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Versailles, says Bismarck is displeased and was visited yesterday by the Emperor.

Programme of the Paris Radicals.

La Premier newspaper of Lyons publishes the programme of the Radical party of Paris, founded by Rollen, Delescluse and Peyrouter. It pronounces for a Republic with one Assembly and Executive, to be chosen and recalled by the Assembly; the suppression of the standing army, and substitution therefor of a militia comprising all citizens; the reduction of the budget, and abolition of the titles and privileges of the nobility. It repudiates forever all wars for purposes of conquest, and concludes with the declaration that negotiations will be made with the Prussians while they remain on French soil.

Favre's Last Interview with Bismarck—Gambetta will not be Allowed to Act in Opposition to the Paris Government—The Germans Strengthening their Position.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, February 2.—In the last interview with Bismarck, Favre showed a deep feeling. His spirit was much broken down, and during the conversation, particularly on the subject of food in Paris, Favre was greatly agitated, frequently bursting into tears. Bismarck expressed doubt as to the course of Gambetta and his associates, at Bordeaux, who were imperatively exempt from the horrors and war and famine, and thought it probable they would refuse to yield their power. Favre replied that the delegates of Gambetta were only delegated to him by the Government for National Defense, and that his (Favre's) authority was not that of Paris alone, but the whole country. He did not believe that Gambetta would claim power to act in opposition to the Government at Paris. If he did his removal would take place immediately. Favre stated that General Trochu was in an intolerable state of sorrow and distress, adding, *"Je travaille pour sa vie."*

The German Engineer Corps are already at work strengthening their position. This is evidently a precautionary measure, as the whisper of terms of peace be di-appointed.

Whispers are current of heavy speculations by German traders in Baltimore with the Commissariat Department, charged with the revictualing of the army of the Loire, which resulted in an immense profit to the Parisians at enormous profits. This may, however, be only a camp rumor.

Political rumors from inside Paris are scarce. The Reds are active in their efforts to secure the ascendancy.

There is reason to believe that a large majority of people of Paris and throughout the country elect representatives in favor of peace. The terms of the armistice are accepted by all the municipalities of France except one, Bouches du Rhone. At Marseilles the elections will be immediately proceeded with. Favre has appealed to the Emperor of Germany to pity Paris, confessing that he had overestimated the amount of provisions by the end of the Emperor sent in six millions of rations in compliance with the request, but the supply was exhausted.

An inspection of Valerien shows that the casemates were not bomb-proof, and could not have afforded any kind of protection to the men if the Prussians had opened a heavy fire on the fort.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Butler's Resolution Welcoming the Irish Exiles.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, February 3.—The *Times* comments on General Butler's resolution welcoming the Irish exiles as an unprecedented proceeding, and if serious it can only be treated as an act of avowed hostility. It cannot, however, be regarded as representing the part of a discreditable game pursued by unscrupulous politicians, who are doing their best to relieve the character of the American representative government and anxious to secure the Irish vote.

GENERAL INSURANCE LAW.

Synopsis of the Bill Pending Before the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the Organization and Management of Insurance Companies.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCORPORATION AND REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND FOR THE INCREASING OF FUNDS OF INSURANCES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That insurance companies organized under this act, shall be in classes, viz: fire companies, marine and inland navigation companies; second, life insurance, annuity and trust company; third, casualty and guarantee companies; fourth, fidelity and safe deposit companies, empowered to insure for the faithful performance of contracts of suretyship; fifth, private trust and to receive on deposit and insure all kinds of personal property; sixth, plate glass companies; seventh, steam boiler, live stock and thief-detecting and insurance companies, which shall insure horses, cattle and other live stock caused by death, accident or theft.

Provided, That any company may limit itself to an exercise of the portion of the powers enumerated in any class of corporations. Companies having a cash capital and doing business in more than one State, may be designated as joint-stock. Those having a cash or guaranty capital, but doing business in part on the stock and in part on the mutual plan, or those on the stock plan, but dividing the entire profits of the business among the assured, shall be designated as joint-stock and mutual, and those doing business on the mutual plan exclusively, with premium notes as the basis of security, shall be designated as mutual. No company belonging to the third, fourth, fifth or sixth class shall be joint-stock, or joint-stock and mutual.

SEC. 2. Confers power for doing the business of insurance, and makes it lawful for any such company to insure itself against any loss or risk incurred in its business. Also confers the usual and proper powers conferred on the other class—provided that no company shall be incorporated with power to engage in buying or selling any kind of personal property, excepting such as may be necessary for its business purposes, and claimed to have been damaged by fire or water; and that mutual companies, excepting marine and inland, shall not have power to transact business from him according to the terms of his patent, to elect directors, not less than five, all of them stockholders, who shall appoint such officers, agents and employees as the company officers, to serve at the directors' pleasure. In case of a director's death, the succession of the vacancy to Stockholders shall vote by ballot, each share of stock, not exceeding ten shares belonging to one vote, and five additional shares to another vote. No stockholder shall have more than one vote unless the shares have been standing on the company's books, to his or her credit three months previous, and all obligations on said shares are paid. The unless all obligations on said shares are paid. The annual election shall be held on the second Monday of January, and if not held, a special election may be held by giving thirty days advertisement.

SEC. 7. It shall not be lawful for any company to issue policies for more than three months after beginning without making a statement to the Auditor General, sworn to by the President or Vice President or Secretary, showing how its capital stock is invested; and if it shall not be satisfied that it is so, the Auditor General shall require the company to make changes to meet the law, &c.

SEC. 8. Makes it the duty of companies belonging to the first class doing business on the stock plan, but permitting the assured to participate in the profits of the business, shall be subject to the usual provisions and regulations; The annual dividends on the capital stock, after the payment of profits divided among holders, shall not exceed 7 per cent.; each person or firm insuring shall be a member, and shall be entitled in all cases, where insurance shall be effected by participating in profits to such surplus earnings as the earned premiums paid by him may bear to the entire amount of surplus to be divided. If such company shall do marine and inland business, the surplus earnings shall be divided among the assured in the proportion that the premiums paid by each on determined risks may bear to the amount of surplus to be divided. When both a fire and a marine and inland business is done, a separate account shall be kept of the surplus earnings of each department, and the surplus in the fire department shall be divided among the assured there, and the marine and inland surplus among the assured there.

The section provides the manner of distributing the surplus, and declares that the terms permitting the policy holder to participate in the profits shall be printed on each policy, and on a policy not permitting participation shall be written, printed or stamped notification thereof. The company may discriminate as to the kind of property to be insured on the participation plan, and may increase or diminish the rate of participation. Statement of surplus earnings shall be published in two papers within one month from the close of each year; provided that no dividends shall be declared, scrip issued or redeemed, or interest paid to stock or scrip holders, when it cannot be done without impairing the capital or reducing the risks of corporators to such re-insure all outstanding risks.

SEC. 9. Joint stock and mutual companies of the first class doing business in part on each plan shall keep distinct and separate accounts of premiums received and losses paid in each department, and in no case shall the assured in the mutual department be called upon to contribute toward the payment of losses in the stock department. The expenses of management shall be paid from the funds of each department in proportion to the cash income, and no company doing business on the stock plan exclusively but returning to the assured all surplus earnings, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as joint-stock companies doing business on the participation plan, excepting that the filing of a portion of the surplus earnings being set aside as belonging to the company, the annual dividends upon the capital stock may be 12 instead of 7 per centum, and stock and mutual companies shall have the same powers and be subject to the same rules and regulations respecting the assessment and collection of premium notes, or cash premiums for losses, as the Any such mutual company possessing a cash fund or surplus not to exceed 50 per cent. of the net cash losses, or otherwise, may convert such fund or surplus into such guaranty capital; the deficiency, if any, to be made up in the usual way. On the written conditions as the guaranty capital of the mutual fire insurance company of Philadelphia, and shall continue to do business so long as said company shall continue to do business on the stock plan, or until the full amount of such guaranty capital shall be repaid to it out of such cash fund or surplus. Should such company possess no such cash fund or surplus, it may choose to provide the cash capital as aforesaid, said capital shall be subject to the same conditions and regulations as the capital of other stock and mutual companies, organized under this act; *Provided*, That farmers' insurance companies, heretofore organized, may continue to issue their premium notes solely, may, when authorized by their charters and by-laws become joint-stock companies, on being possessed of a capital of $25,000.

SEC. 10. Directors of joint stock and joint stock and mutual companies, shall declare dividends in each January, or oftener, as net earnings or surplus premiums shall warrant, and not for knowingly making a dividend, when it will impair the capital stock reduce the risk below the amount individually refunded to the company such unauthorized dividend and payment, and any director who shall be considered as consenting, unless he shall be present and object thereto.

SEC. 11. Insurance companies designing to do fire insurance on the mutual plan exclusively may be organized as follows, to wit: Twenty or more persons of full age may make and subscribe a written application to the Auditor General for authority to organize, with location, capital to be named, and kind of insurance corporate name. The Auditor General having approved the name or title shall appoint the petitioners commissioners, who shall after giving thirty days notice in one or more newspapers in the vicinity where business is to be done, books are opened, or in the paper of an adjoining county, if there be no paper in the county, and at one or more commissioners shall attend, permitting any person to subscribe the articles of agreement, and any person duly authorizing them, any number of shares not to exceed one-tenth the entire number, all such shares to be taken in good faith, and at least six hours in each of five secular days, and if the sum named in the articles of agreement is not taken time, the commissioners may adjourn from place to place, or time to time, by publishing notice as aforesaid, and if the sum named in the articles is subscribed, the books shall be closed; provided that upon subscribing fifty per cent. of the sum, not less than $200 is the minimum amount of capital of any company organized in cities located in the county of Philadelphia, and $100, elsewhere in the State.

SEC. 8. When twenty or more persons shall have subscribed to the shares, which the commissioners shall notify them thereof and call for the payment, within thirty days, of ten per centum on the amount subscribed up the required paid-up capital. After the company's organization, the directors may require payment of such instalments as the authorized by the by-laws of holders, of the stock shall authorize, and any stockholder may pay any instalment in full. The no one so neglecting will be liable to suit therefor, with one per cent. damages for delay until paid, provided judgments thus obtained the defendant shall not be entitled to appeal or stay of execution, in lieu of this collection shall authorize the commissioners or directors may sell at public auction the delinquent stock, the proceeds, less expenses of the sale, to be paid.

Provided, That in all cases where stockholders are called upon to make dealing with him, or the same shall be necessary in order to meet losses and other liabilities of the company, such stockholder shall be individually liable for the payment in full of such portion of each share of stock standing in his or her name as the remains unpaid, in case of increase of capital, the directors shall file with the Auditor General a certificate, setting forth the fact, and the Auditor General shall make report as to the manner in which it has been invested, as provided in respect to capital stock first paid in.

SEC. 6. Requires the Commissioners, when the stock is subscribed, to report the names and amounts of subscribers to the Auditor General, with the numbers or affirmation, who shall certify the same to the Governor, who shall issue to the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall give ten days notice by advertisement for the stockholders to meet and elect a board of directors between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on an appointed day, not more than thirty days from the granting of the charter